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MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.
First printing of an original poem, written daily
for The Washington Herald.

FREE.
He's truly free in this
Old world of prejudice
Who's doffed the yoke and stress
Of his own selfishness;
Who's turned his heart and mind
To service of his kind;
And even finds in pain
Some portion of true gain
If by that pain he knows
He's eased some neighbor's woes.
(Copyright, 1906.)

Strange as it may seem, statistics show that
there is no abnormal increase in divorces im-
mediately following leap year.

The high cost of living problem seems to be
giving way to that of the high cost of automob-
iling.

There is still a demand that the tariff be
taken out of politics. This might be a good thing
to do, as the tariff has taken so many men out
of politics.

According to the dispatches a barber has
shaved off Villa's mustache and a surgeon has
sawed off one of his legs. If the remnant eventu-
ally falls into the hands of the "gringos," who
will identify it?

One of the speakers at the banquet of the
Georgians of Washington took the opportunity
to condemn lynching in the State; and he ad-
mitted, too, that what Georgia needs is a govern-
or who will capture and condemn the lynchers.

Jersey City motormen and conductors have
appealed to the street car company for protection
against labor agitators who are trying to
induce them to strike, though they have no
grievances or complaints to make. It's so hard
to do anything for the downtrodden wage earner.

As the result of three weeks of recruiting
2,250 men have been added to the United States
army. A call for volunteers would be an alto-
gether different thing, but Mr. Bryan may as
well inter his theory that an army of a million
men could be raised between sunrise and sunset
along with his 16-to-1 notion.

Citizens of the rural districts of Northern New
York have complained to the public service
commission that the women carry on such pro-
tracted conversations over the telephones that the
lines are practically useless for other purposes.
The custom of making afternoon calls by phone
is not confined to rural New York, but we should
like to see any one try to put a stop to it.

Word has come to Washington "on reliable
authority" that either Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood
or Prof. Edmund James Janney, president of the
University of Illinois, would be satisfactory to
Col. Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for
President. It begins to look as if the conven-
tion will have quite a job on hand if it under-
takes to satisfy both the Colonel and any con-
siderable number of the people, unless, of course,
it forces the honor upon the Colonel himself.

"From what I've heard about Sing Sing I'm
sure I'd like it," an inmate of the Blackwells
Island almshouse said to the judge after pleading
guilty to the charge of breaking into the store-
house of the institution. He added that he was
tired of the almshouse and would like to be
sentenced to Sing Sing for life, or as long as
possible. Sing Sing has been so successful in
pleasing its patrons that it is surprising more
of our public institutions making a specialty of en-
tertaining long-term guests are not modeled after it.

The exact sensation experienced by a ship's
crew when a stranger suddenly appears among
them, flourishing pistols and threatening to touch
off a few bombs if any one annoys him, may not
be fairly analyzed from a distance, but just the
same it is to be doubted whether the lone pirate
of the Matopos could have compelled a ship's
company of husky and alert Yankees to signal
to the shore for aid in subduing him. We are
inclined to believe that some one would at least
have discovered a way to turn the hose on him
from a hatchway.

Secretary Lansing is represented by some of
the Washington correspondents as using his in-
fluence with the President to obtain impartial
treatment for all belligerent nations. It is stated
that "if Secretary Lansing's counsel is heeded,
there will be a stiffening in the attitude of the
United States toward Great Britain." This is
quite incomprehensible. Germany has murdered
more than a hundred of our citizens and is con-
tinuing her murderous attacks in defiance of our
notes of protest; but to show our impartiality
there is to be a stiffening of our attitude toward
Great Britain with reference to interference with
our commerce.

New Traffic Rules Needed.

The record of the police department for thirty
days of last month showing that a total of 471
motorists were arrested proves not only discrimi-
nation but that the traffic regulations and the
method of enforcing them are failures. The daily
average of arrests of operators of motor vehicles,
including motorcycles, is slightly under sixteen,
and a single observant pedestrian could not fail
in a day's travel to discover a greater number of
violations of the traffic rules, as they are now
written. Probably not one-tenth of those who
disregard the regulations in the course of a day
are arrested. The superintendent of police ad-
mits that his instructions to his men are to pay
particular attention to reckless drivers, and not
to be too eager to make arrests for technical
violations. Under the present regulations this
order is sensible and commendable, even though
it invites discrimination on the part of the police,
and in any event, leaves too much to their dis-
cretion. But in addition policemen are quoted as
saying that they hesitate to arrest the drivers of
commercial vehicles, because they realize that
many of these drivers are compelled by their
employers to pay their own fines, and are unable
to afford it. So, while there is ample evidence
of discrimination, it appears to be a highly neces-
sary evil.

The arrest of 471 persons in thirty days, com-
prising but a small percentage of those who vio-
lated the regulations may be regarded as con-
clusive proof of the impracticability of those regu-
lations. It is not reasonable to suppose that even
the comparatively few actual offenders who were
arrested deliberately invited Police Court fines, and
it is the almost unanimous testimony of careful
and conscientious motorists that they are com-
pelled to break the traffic rules every day.
Obviously there is something wrong with regu-
lations which, though only erratically enforced,
lead to the arrest of 471 persons in a month, and
which it is a physical impossibility to obey.

In justice to the District Commissioners and
the superintendent of police it must be said that
they evince eagerness to co-operate with the
owners and operators of motor vehicles in an
effort to find a remedy for present annoying and
unsatisfactory conditions, and it would seem that
a frank and friendly exchange of views ought to
result in a solution of the problem in the form
of new regulations or radical amendments to the
present ones.

Washington has the advantage of broad streets,
and traffic has not yet become so dense as to
demand drastic measures for its control. It cer-
tainly must be quite possible to safeguard the
lives and limbs of pedestrians and the rights of
all who use the public streets without arresting
471 persons in thirty days while many more of-
fenders are permitted to escape. It has in fact
been argued with some reason that the really
dangerous offenders, those who fail to adjust
their speed to the surroundings, escape the pen-
alty more frequently than those who are guilty
of mere technical infractions that do not threaten
the public safety. At any rate recent occurrences
and agitation indicate clearly that the regulations
are not adapted to present conditions. Traffic
rules that leave nothing to the discretion of the
police may not be possible, but there is room
for great improvement. Plainly the need is for
regulations that will protect the interests of all
concerned, that motorists will be able to observe
under all save the most extraordinary circum-
stances, and that will therefore command re-
spect, and that may be enforced without discrimi-
nation. The formulation of such rules should not
be a difficult task if undertaken in the right way
by the right men.

Street Car Fares and Transfers.

Representatives of the Federation of Citizens'
Associations are to confer with the Public Utili-
ties Commission next Thursday upon the con-
solidation of the two street railway corporations
of Washington, a project advocated by certain
of the civic organizations in the belief that such
consolidation would result in a saving to the
public in the cost of transportation, through the
issue of free transfers from any street car line
in the city to any other. The commission hav-
ing already decided that it is within its power to
authorize but not to compel such consolidation,
the citizens will not be able to progress until
the stockholders of the railway companies agree
to the project. Presumably, therefore, the ap-
proaching conference is merely for the purpose of
ascertaining the views of the Public Utilities
Commission as a guide to determining whether
consolidation may be expected to confer substan-
tial benefits upon the community.

First among the important considerations
which the plan involves is whether universal
transfers would not render just and necessary
the charging of a flat 5-cent fare, and if so
whether the aggregate result would be a saving
or a loss to the public as a whole. It must
not be forgotten that while the pay of labor and
all the operating expenses of the roads have
steadily advanced Washington still enjoys the
exceptional advantage of six rides for 25 cents.
It is doubtful whether the roads operated sepa-
rately could institute economies in operation
sufficient to enable them to continue to pay fair
and moderate dividends should their revenues
be reduced by requiring them to issue free trans-
fers one to the other. Therefore it would seem
to be a question of whether consolidation would
permit a saving in operating cost large enough
to meet the loss entailed by the extension of
the transfer privilege to the whole system. If
not, the flat 5-cent fare would appear to be
inevitable. Before undertaking a serious cam-
paign for consolidation it is for the citizens to
make careful calculation to determine in which
direction their material interests lie.

Bird or Bee?

Could it be possible that the guacharo or "little
devil" discovered by the Colonel in the West
Indies is a bird at all, but a particularly
malignant type of Presidential bee?—New York
Evening Sun.

Keeping Really Alive.

Is there really any way of keeping our minds
from hardening, of being sure that our minds are
alive and healthy? Perhaps we can learn from
observing those who perform the feat. Invariably
they will be found to be abreast of the times.
It does not follow that they will be in the thick
of the competitive struggle. On the contrary,
they may seem to be far away from competition.
They thrive out of business as well as in busi-
ness. Their secret is not a matter of place or of
circumstance. It is essentially of the spirit. They
know how to live. They may indeed be said to
be the great artists in living. Every waking in-
stant they are alive and happily energizing. In-
variably they will be seen to care less for them-
selves than for others.

They prove the truth that life is a paradox.
The less they seek for themselves, the more they
get. And the more they give the more they
have. Theirs is the supreme magic. They make
us see the truth of the fable of Aladdin's lamp.

In other words, the whole secret of living is
caring about living. With practice caring de-
velops. As one grows older living becomes a
finer art, with increasing rewards. A clue may be
found in the old Latin saying, "Nothing human
is foreign to me," and in the definition of what
is human there must be included the implication
of the divine.

The man that keeps abreast of the times keeps
abreast of all time. He is the inheritor of all the
ages. If he is willing to take the best he finds
it waiting to be taken and holding out its arms.
Goethe's saying, that a man gets from travel
what he takes, applies to all living. The mind
turned to ivory is already dead. Multitudes of
dead people are walking about in the world. Per-
haps some of us are among them. A little con-
cern about the question may, in itself, be an as-
surance of life and a warning.

Can we learn to care about living? If we
ask the question we show that we already care.

But it is not enough to ask and to sink back
again. We must examine and work.
As we grow older we are continually remind-
ed of the problem's practical aspect. In recent
years it has been presented by the world with an
insistence almost heartlessly cruel.

By misquoting Dr. Osler, the newspapers
spread an unwholesome thought through the
world, that the usefulness of a man was likely to
be impaired after the age of 40. Instantly, thou-
sands of men, engaged in the competitive strug-
gle, were seized with fright. Those who allowed
themselves to stay frightened accepted another
handicap. Those who took measures for self-
protection turned a bad thought into a healthy
influence.

All business men know the importance of keep-
ing abreast of the times. Around them they see
disasters resulting from falling behind. The man
who is alive to the new ideas has the best chance
of reaching the head of the procession, provided,
of course, he has initiative and energy. Those
who look calmly on, recognizing what is true and
failing to react, are among the most pathetic ex-
amples of inefficiency. It is not enough to see.
It is necessary to do.

Of recent years there has been a notable
change in business, all the more remarkable be-
cause it is not commercial, but ethical. The busi-
ness man of today who is merely competitive, is
falling behind in the procession. The tricks that
once might have established success would be
far more likely to establish failure now.

The business men who aren't quickened by the
new spirit are giving themselves up to decay.

War Since 1450.

Dr. Frederick Adams Woods, in his pains-
taking attempt to answer the question, "Is War
Diminishing?" gives us a statistical table show-
ing that since 1450 the European nations have
spent approximately half their time in waging
war. Have they sacrificed half of their wealth?

Who knows? We do not even know whether
by systematic research it would be possible now
to learn even roughly what the sacrifice has
been. * * * But it is time to begin research,
determined, costly, scientific, exhaustive, to ascer-
tain, in the scientific man's sense of the word,
what is the cause, or what are the causes of war.
Until this research has brought forth a positive,
reliable result, our efforts to prevent war
are likely to be but sentimental and visionary.—
The Independent.

An Astonishing Outcome.

The removal of the name of William Jennings
Bryan from this season's list of Chautauqua
speakers is an astonishing outcome of recent
historical events. The general public had be-
lieved that, whatsoever might be the shortcomings
of the Silver-Tongued Orator of the Platte
and Placitas as a statesman, diplomatist and
permanent Presidential aspirant, he would remain
always persona grata to those intellectuals who,
when half the world was rushing into war, ap-
plauded his famous lecture upon the near ap-
proaching end of the world. But like the worm,
it is evident Chautauquans, under certain cir-
cumstances, may turn.—New York Sun.

The Fight for Gasoline.

The automobile men who have organized to
produce gasoline, announce that "it is not the
purpose to disturb the great oil industry by re-
sorting to destructive methods of competition,"
so it may be assumed that there will be no such
running amuck as will result in the ultimate con-
sumer getting a chrome with each gallon; but,
proceedings that will hold the interest of the
Standard for a while.—Indianapolis News.

All Soldier and a Good One.

It is to be hoped that the congratulations
which have been sent to Gen. Pershing and Col.
Dodd were hearty and the recognition of the
gallant colonel, who, acting as a brigadier gen-
eral, commanded the column which struck Villa
in Mexico will be prompt.

A man in his 64th year, almost ready to re-
tire, who leads his troops fifty-five miles in
seventeen hours through rough country, fights
a brilliant action and then continues the pursuit
is worthy the best traditions of the United
States cavalry.—New York Herald.

The Only Difference.

A woman in Rapid City, South Dakota, is run-
ning for mayor, with the announced exclu-
sive object of having the road fixed in front of her
house. Until women get rid of such detrimental
frankness, their success in politics is not to be
anticipated. Men feel the same way, but never
hang their hearts upon their sleeves.—Brooklyn
Eagle.

OUR COUNTRY—
A History of the American People
WOODROW WILSON
A Military Bureau.
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Everywhere throughout the South
agents of the Freedmen's Bureau practi-
cally made the law which should in fact
govern the negro and determine his re-
lationship to his employer.

It was a Bureau of the War Depart-
ment; its head was a general of the
army; and its agents were for the most
part army officers.

In many instances they were men of
fine purpose and unimpeachable integ-
rity, and they were men of right and
justice to all concerned; but in many
other instances they were men of petty
temper, fond of using arbitrary
power very masterfully, and glad on
occasion to use it for the utter humili-
ation of the southern white men with
whom they dealt. Sometimes they were
thoroughly corrupt, and apt at every
practice which promised them either ad-
vancement or private gain.

Their powers, under the Act of Con-
gress, were in effect unlimited. They
interfered with the action of the
courts; constituted themselves judges
of every matter, whether of law or pol-
itics, that affected the negroes; made con-
trivances for men and released them from
their obligations to their employers; and
the wages they should receive; ignored and
slandered every provision of State
law which touched the action or the
privileges of the freedmen; and, for good
or ill, to fulfill their duty or to please
themselves, were masters of the situation.

But that was what the congressional
leaders had planned and expected. It
did not lessen their irritation that the
southern states had been in large
part unsuccessful in what they had at-
tempted to do.

When at last the long recess was over,
there were the houses once more as-
sembled (December 1, 1865). It was
evident that they had come to-
gether in a mood to insist upon their own
way of settling southern affairs.

The names of all the States that had
seceded were omitted from the roll call.
As soon as possible after the organiza-
tion of the House, a joint committee of
senators and representatives and six
senators, was set up to take

charge of the business of the houses in
the matter of reconstruction.

It was commissioned to make thorough
inquiry into the condition of affairs at
the South and to advise Congress what
action it should take with regard to the
readmission of the southern States to
representation.

There was no need that it should be in
haste to report. The houses had already
in effect adopted the view of Mr. Thad-
deus Stevens; that the secession of the
southern States had suspended all Fed-
eral law, whether of the constitution or
of statute, so far as they were concerned;
that only the law-making and war-
making branch of the federal govern-
ment, the Congress, could authorita-
tively declare that law in force again;
and that it might and should refuse to
do so until itself satisfied of the absolute
submission and unqualified obedience of
the rebellious communities.

There was every reason, if the Presi-
dent meant to stand in its way, why
Congress should keep for the present its
omnipotent party majorities. Each
house, as it stood, had a Republican ma-
jority large enough, and compact enough,
if it came to a struggle with the Presi-
dent, to override any veto he might ven-
ture to interpose to check its action.

Should the southern States be readmit-
ted to representation as they stood, un-
der the President's reconstruction, they
would certainly send Democratic mem-
bers to swell the ranks of the party
which had, in its convention of 1864,
declared the war a failure, and would rob
the war party of its predominance. For
the Englishman paused, scratched his
face with his index finger, and looked
around. Whereupon Kinkead, with as-
tonishing marksmanship, shot still another
bullet into his face. At that the Eng-
lishman, still over to Kinkead and
angrily demanded:

"You dirty loafer!" viciously com-
mented the Englishman.

A crowd gathered, expecting to see a
fight.

"I wish you would tell me," pleasantly
inquired Kinkead, as he shot another
bullet into the man's face, "what it is
that you are talking about."

The Englishman was too infuriated to
put up much of a fight then, but he was
nevertheless on the point of taking some
action, when a policeman came up
and hit him with a club. The policeman
recognized Kinkead as a former member
of Congress.

"What's up?" he asked.

"This man's crazy—he's queer hallucina-
tions," explained Kinkead, more in
pity than in anger.

"What's the matter with you?" sternly
asked the cop, as he hit him with a
club.

"This fellow hit me," blurted out the
stranger.

"What did he hit you with?"

"A peanut," the Englishman
faltered, but he was too astonished to
give a lucid explanation.

"Get out in Kinkead. 'He's nutty,'
pistol-fellow—talking about somebody
hitting him with a peanut!"

"It really did not sound plausible."
"Yes," nodded the cop. And then to
the Englishman:

"Come on, fellow. You beat it quick
and quit your foolishness or I'll arrest
you."

And the Englishman hastened out into
the street as fast as he could.

As he went, he looked back and hurled
this retort at Kinkead:

"Well, you blasted ruffian, you didn't
get me arrested, anyhow."

Congressman John Arthur Elston, of
Berkeley, Cal., rarely if ever acts as a
pistol-fellow. The sight of a pretty, rosy-
cheeked girl, who was with him, had
brought on this outburst. This aversion of Elston's to
apples dates back to his boyhood.

When he was a mere lad, Elston and
his brother attended an academy of which
their father was the principal. The school
necessitated a much more exemplary be-
havior on their part than was notice-
able in any of their classmates. Potent-
ially there was just as much mischief
in the Elston boys as in the others,
but they found it inexpedient to follow
their natural instincts, and on actual
battering average, they had records like
the boys of a Westminster school.

Whenever any of the other boys in the
little town wished to go out and
play in the evening, or go on any kind
of dubious excursion, they made it a
point to mention to their father that
they wished to join the Elston boys. That
was nearly always an open sesame for
the Elston lads were known to prac-
tically every parent in the town as Very
Good Boys. It was well that their
presence in any crowd would insure
proper observance of the proprieties.

One summer a little camping party was
arranged. In the crowd were two or
three Very Bad Boys who had been al-
lowed to go, only after their parents had
been positively assured that the Elston
boys were there.

After the camping party was estab-
lished off in the country a serious dis-
agreement arose over certain matters of
daily routine. One of the chief issues
was the question of who should wash
the dishes. There were two factions, the
Good Boys, headed by the Elston bro-
thers, and the Bad Boys. The dispute
reached a point where the Good Boys
started to beat up the Bad Boys. The
latter took control of the camp, with
special reference to the commissary de-
partment. When the fight had died down
the Good Boys were in the hands of the
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